SHERMAN WRONG, THEY SAY.

MESSRS. MILLER AND FASSETT CONTRA-DICT HIS STATEMENTS.

THEY SAY THAT THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION DID NOT DECIDE TO VOTE FOR THE OHIO

STATESMAN IN 1858-DETAILS OF THAT CONVENTION DINNER.

The political situation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel does not seem to be clarified as the days go by. Statesmen come and statesmen go, but the gossip is unlimited. Senator Sherman went to Washington yesterday morning, but he left behind him something for the gossips to talk about. There were several men around the hotel that sincerely wished that the Senator from Ohio had not paid a visit to New-York. To write a book, they argued, was bad enough, but to supplement it with an interview during which idols were shattered was startling in the extreme. When ex-Senator Frank Hiscock was asked about the statements that Senator Sherman had made, he muttered something about an

iconoclast, but had little to say. Chauncey M. Depew could not be seen yesterday about that dinner Senator Sherman tells about, given on Saturday evening during the convention of 1888, as he was in Albany attending a meeting of the State Regents. There were several men in the hotel, however, who were cognizant of all of the incidents. While Senator Sherman's statements were generally discussed many of those interested were inclined to take him to task for alleged inaccuracies, whether intentional or not, they did not say. They simply said he had been careless in collecting his data. There were several men in the hotel who were delegates to the convention of 1888 and they talked over the matter among themselves. Among those present who were at th convention in 1888 were ex-Senator Hiscock, ex-Postmaster Cornellus Van Cott, ex-Collector Hendricks and ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Hendricks and ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Fassett, in speaking of the remarks of Senator Sherman, said that he was not ready to dispute the statements made by Senator Sherman, but did say, in speaking of the convention:

"I was one of the seventy-two New-York delegates who went to the convention in Chicago in 1888. I was acquainted with nearly every member in the delegation and I knew what was going on. Chauncey M. Depew had been the choice. The delegation had voted for him repeatedly, although one vote was missing. John J. O'Brien, who has since died, was the truant. He insisted each time on voting for truant. He insisted each time on voting for James G. Blaine.

James G. Blaine.

"Saturday night came and no nomination. Then that dinner was given which is referred to by Mr. Sherman. It was given at a restaurant by Chauncey M. Depew. The whole delegation attended. Speeches were made by each member of the 'Big Four,' which was then composed of Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller and Frank Hiscock. In these speeches no contractions are sufficient and principles of the contractions of the contraction of the contra A Company of the party of the p

sources begging them to support Harrison. This was what war done.

Ex-President Harrison spent the day quietly at the hotel and saw few visitors. He is getting ready to go to Saratoga within a day or two. He intends to visit his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and bring her and her son, "Young Ben," to the city for a few days before returning West. The expresident declined to refer to the recent meeting in Indianapolis which favored his renomination for the Presidency. He said that he expected to leave town to-day if possible, and that he would be in Saratoga for two or three days.

WH

ALGER REPLIES TO SHERMAN.

A LETTER FROM THE SENATOR PRODUCED AND A MEETING IN THE CARS IN OHIO RECALLED.

Detroit, Nov. 21.-General R. A. Alger has made reply to the charges made against him by Senator John Sherman in his second volume of "Senator Sherman's Recollections." The General quotes the references made to him on Pages 1,029 and 1,002 of the book. General Alger says he should not intrude this matter at all upon the public "were it not for the fact that the Senator has gone out of his way, it seems to me, to insult my friends as well as myself, this being, as far as I know, the first time he had put himself on record over his own name in the matter; and what he writes would he less objectionable were it not that the second word in the first paragraph is written in the present ense, showing the present state of his mind upon

General Alger met Senutor Sherman for the first

The made light of it.

Sisappointment was very great at the time; said it was in the past and be did not believe I had any lart in the scramble for votes, etc. Since that

The first ime I have frequently met the Senator in Washaton and he has always treated me with marked urtesy. I find among my files the following autoeraph letter which speaks for itself;

Senate Chamber, Washington, May 16, 1802.
To General R. A Alger
My Dear Sir. Your very kind note of the 14th is received. I heartly reciprocate all you say and assure you that since our interview on the cars last



HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Nothing is more generally pleasing to women than Perfumery, especially when it is refined and tastefully prepared.

Colgate's Perfumes.

Besides our well-known varieties, Cashmere Bouquet, Caprice, etc., we offer our Hermosa and Alba Violet, the season's novelties.

summer I cherish no prefudice or unkindness for the incident of the National Convention of 1882. I said so to Colonel Duffield and I repeat it to you. Very sincerely yours,

General Alger quotes a letter from James Lewis, who was a delegate from Louislana in 1888, who was a delegate from Louislana in 1888, who changed his vote from Sherman to Alger, declaring it was an injustice to charge the colored delegates with selling out. General Alger says in conclusion: I will only add that if Senator Sherman is willing to leave a record made up largely of adverse criticism of the public men of his day, many of whom have passed from earth, he is welcome to the task. I am sure he stands alone among our public men who would be willing by his own act to blight the honorable record of the living and the dead.

MAKING HOUSE COMMITTEES

THE SPEAKER'S DIFFICULT AND PER-PLEXING TASK.

HOME MARKET CLUB DINES.

MAINTAINING THE DOCTRINE OF AMER-ICA FOR AMERICANS.

WORK OF THE CLUB IN THE CAUSE OF PROTEC-TION REVIEWED-ADDRESSES BY WARNER MILLER AND CHARLES EMORY SMITH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Nov. 21.-The annual dinner of the Home Market Club, an organization which has done ex-cellent service in disseminating the doctrine of American wages for American workmen; Amerian markets for the American people," took place o-night in Music Hall. About five hundred men from all parts of the State, most of them representative business men, occupied seats at the tables, while the balconies were filled with spectators. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, portraits of Governor McKinley, ex-Speaker Reed, Harrison, Grant, Washington, Lincoln, Senator Hoar, Governor Greenhalge and Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott. Among the prominent Republi cans present were ex-Collector Beard, ex-Appraiser Lewis A. Dodge, Francis W. Breed, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Halle, Congressman Morse, President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College; ex-President Beal, of the Home Market Club; Congressman Joseph H. Walker,

H. Capen, of Tufus College; ex-Freshent Real, of the Home Market Club; Congressman Joseph H. Waiker, ex-Congressman William A. Russell, ex-Senator Newton P. Frye, ex-Senator Charles Whitter, Congressman Simpkins, State Treasurer E. P. Shaw, Speaker George Von L. Meyer and Governor Woodbury, of Vermont.

For an hour before the dinner there was an informal reception in Rumsted Hall. At 6 o'clock Colonel Albert Clarke, the official secretary of the cub, started the procession to the upper hall. President Capen, of Tufus College, asked the blessing, and after the dinner the newly elected president of the club, Charles A. Stott, of Lowell, called the company to order and made a brief introductory speech, in which he defined the club as a great economic organization, whose object was to sustain the idea of protection. It had circulated more than 75,000,000 pages of tariff literature. As Mr. Stott recounted the grand results of the recent elections, and mentioned the names of Reed and McKinley, he was greeted with protracted cheers and applause. He read letters of regret from Governor Greenhalge and Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott, and introduced Congressman Walker to welcome the guests of the club on the part of the State. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia; Warner Miller, of New-York, and H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, were the speakers. They discussed the great questions of the hour in an able and entertaining manner, and were received with marked favor by the large audience.

WHAT CHARLES EMORY SMITH SAID. Charles Emery Smith said in part:

I congratuate the Home Market Club upon the raumphant vindication of its principles. The American people have had the first fair, full trial of compernic rule since the darksome and almost foracter days of James Bucharan. They needed only Democratic rule since the darksome and almost forgotten days of James Buchanan. They needed only
three meaths actual experince to open their blindel
exes, and for three successive years they have been
iterating and retierating their verifict on the appalling results of this monumental incapacity.
I nier this revelation old lines are crumbiling and
States are failing. With the blistering experience
of these years, which is burning its vivid leasons
into American consciousness, the Solid South is
meiting. Maryland and Kentucky follow belaware
and West Virginia as bright stars in the dialora
of Republican commonwealths. In 1852 the country
is well the wind and it has reaped the windwind.
The shrivelled values, the shrunken work, the diminished wages, the decreased emeaniption, the foreign goods taking the piace of home products, the
mills and factories of New-England and Poinsylvania struggling against a new British invasion—all
this is the natural and inevitable harvest of the
noxious seed that was planted in an hour of madness and deliation.

General Alger met Senstor Sherman for the first time in his life in the Ohio campaign of 1891 in a Lake Shore train which he bearded at Toedo. The Lake Shore train which he bearded at Toedo. The two politicians rode together for forty or fifty miles, and in the course of their conversation the matter of 1888 was brought up.

"He made light of it," says General Alger. "His tisappointment was very great at the time; said it is appointment was very great at the time; said it were arother important in the matter at the time; said it were arother important in the matter at the time; and the properties of the Government and mater at contraction in the world in the very way was the very great at the time; and the properties of the Government and mater at contraction. The has been pling up debt in time of peace, as for two vears been betrownent and mater at contraction. The properties of the Government and the contraction in the contraction in the contraction in the co

one a year, has been in the hands of the RothschildBelmont receivers. The boasted tariff for revenue
has been an exhaust pump of vacuum.

The first necessity of the Government is revenue,
and in the present situation the first responsibility
is with the President. It is for him to propose, but
it will be for the House to dispose. If he is willing
that the needed revenue shall be ratsed along the
lines now clearly determined by the voice of the
Nation, the House will go with him. If he still proposes to disposard the public will, the House will
not violate its carvettions and win not trainmel its
future freedom by following in any false pathway.

First, we shall defend, upbuild and take care of
our own. We shall support American and not
ligitish or European Interests. We shall not lower
the the of Protection. The dinner to ecobrate our
Republican tariff will not be an exultant feast of the
London Chamber of Commerce, but a joyful festival of the Boston Home Market Club, and the chief
or ator will not be William L. Wilson receiving his
well-earned British plantits, but robust Thomas B.
Reed, or berde William McKinley, or some other
equally true American.

Second, our home market is worth incomparably
more than all other markets. The peaceful and
benign weapon of commercial conquest is reciprocity. Protection for what we produce, free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not
produce, but fair pay in fair trade, and let there
the open markets for us in turn when we open our
great market to others.

Third, the Monroe Doctrine is a living, vital potentality. We hold ourselves the primate in the
bother-hood of American Republies, and we accept
the duties, the rights and the obligations which go
well recognized and undispated primacy. We shall
not lower our flag where it is peacefully and right-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 21.-When the LIVth Congress assembles 178 members of the House of Representatives—exactly one-half of the total number—will be men who served in the LIHd Congress. Of these ninety-eight are Republicans, seventy-six are Democrats, three are Popullsts with Democratic proclivities, and one-Mr. Newlands, of Nevada-is a free-silver man, but a strong Republican on other questions. Among the 178 men who were not members of the LIHd Congress are eleven men who served one or more terms in previous Congresses. nine of whom are Republicans and two are Demo crats. Of the 167 members who have had no legislative experience whatever in Congress. Republicans, twenty-seven are Democrats and three are Populists. It will be seen by an inspection of these figures and comparison of them with like figures for previous Congresses, that the proportion of untried men is exceptionally large, and that the task of the Speaker in forming the committees will be an unusually difficult and perplexing one. must be regarded as fortunate that the Speakership question was virtually settled nearly a year ago. and that since that time Mr. Reed has not only had

an opportunity to learn a good deal about the char-

acteristics, tastes and abilities of the new members,

but also to become personally acquainted with a

large proportion of them. Even with these advantages, however, he will find the task of committee-making an artuous one In the LHd Congress, when the number of Re-

storer makes this recommendation:

It is noted that a large proportion of all liquors imported into the United States in bottles or other small packages; also that nearly all the formented liquors exported from the United States in bond is in bottles; whereas all distilled spirits exported must, in accordance with law, be in the distillerate casks, each of not less than ten railons capacity. The attention of this office has repeatedly been called to this discrimination against the products of American distillers, and it has been urged that if sports were allowed to be bottled in bond, each bottle to have affixed thereto an engraved stamp bearing the signature of the collector, a large export trade would be secured. The cost of preparing the bottling of spirits in bond, if the expenses of preparing and affixing the stamps is otherwise provided for.

The preliminary work of attempting to enforce the that is not to the adoption of the proposition. This office, however, recommends the passage of an act authorizing the bottling of spirits in bond, if the expenses of preparing and affixing the stamps is otherwise provided for.

The preliminary work of attempting to enforce the income tax law cost the Government \$91,000, as against \$77,000 income tax collected, and now in process of being refunded. The Commissione closes the report by recommending a number of technical amendments to existing laws, and the repeal of the provision for free alcohol in the arts of the last Tariff law.

CRISP TO LEAD THE MINORITY.

BUT EVEN THAT EMPTY HONOR NOT TO BE SE-

CURED WITHOUT A FIGHT. mton, Nov. 31 (Special). The friends of Judge Crisp in Washington deride the suggestion resentatives, and they also point to the undoubted foreign mails from Quarantine to the railroad sta-fact that if such an attempt should be made, no tions of New-York City, so the project of facilitatmatter if inspired and supported by the Administration, it would end in dismal and ingiorlous failure. ninority in this Congress by reason of having be-n the leader of the majority in the last Congress
Speaker Reed will so decide, and from that decision
there will be no appeal. Judge Crisp will be placed
at the head of the minority on Ways and Means and on the Committee on Rules. That will fix his status in the House and give to him the prestige of sertions were made which were wholly without status in the House and sive to min the possession of the question. The Speaker will consider the minority through him and in that way definitely dispose of the question.

Sections were minority through the speaker fundament of the proper time, he added, he was prepared to render full explanations of all his acts as Librarian. He would now only say that all diviway definitely dispose of the question.

portant subjects coming up for settlement is someand will not concern himself. That is for the mi-nority to attend to. He will follow the rule of courtesy and right, and if Judge Crisp cannot manage his team the blame will rest with him, and not with the man who gave the relas to him. The Washington, Nov. 21.—Hiram Hitchcock, president labors of the minority leader in the incoming House of Representatives will be somewhat arduous if not fruitful. The Democrats all told do not number on-third of the House. They will be able to get the yeas and nays and now and then some sympathy, but not much more. If they do fall out over the silver question and the few men of the Catchings-I Patterson stamp come out for genuine sound money, they will have to co-operate with the Republican and therefore come under Republican leadership. There will be no such thing as Democratic sound money leadership in the House of Representatives. It is doubted by some men who are regarded as Administration Decocrats if President Cleveland is behind any movement against the ex-Speaker, but most of them believe that some members of the Cabinet are strongly in favor of it and willing to give any aid and encouragement in their power to it. The secretary of the Interior and the ex-Speaker are rival candidates for the United States Senate to succeed General Gordon, and they are the leaders. yeas and mays and now and then some sympathy,

PASSED BY CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] last winter.

was a member of the last Committee on Agriculture, is already preparing to institute an inquiry into Mr. Morton's acts. A few days ago he wrote a letter to the Secretary courteously inquiring when his quota of seeds would be ready for de-livery, and if there would be the usual quota. To THE BLACK COSTUMES OF THE SEASON this note the Secretary did not deign to respond, but delegated his chief clerk to reply that there would be no distribution of seeds this year, inclos og a printed circular giving his reasons for this decision. Not to be outdone in the matter of having others work for him, Mr. Baker directed his private secretary to continue the correspondence

Mr. Baker wishes me to remind you that in both House and Senate the Committee on Agriculture, after patiently considering all the arguments you presented against the appropriation for the purchase end distribution of seeds, almost unanimously, as you well know, voted to maintain the appropriation, and that their action was sustained in both branches with great unanimity. He also instructs me to ask your particular attention to that part of the act of March 2, 180, which directs that the seeds for which appropriation is made shall be ready for delivery on the 10th day of January, or at the earliest practicable time thereafter. He also wishes to be informed by what authority you expend one part of that appropriation and refuse or neglect to use another part, the use of which is more mandatory than the other.

"The decision of the Attorney-General, which Mr.

versation to-day he said:

versation to-day he said:

I believe that the Republicans will pursue a course of conservative amendment of the Tariff law. The Government needs more revenue, and the way to get it will be through a wise and equable tariff upon importations. I think we might put seven or eight cents a pound on wool, giving the manufacturers a compensative tariff for their finished goods. We should also do something for barley, as the existing tariff works a hardship to the Western farmers. There are some other schedules which can be amended to advantage to the Government revenues and to American farmers and manufacturers, and this, I think, the Republicans will attempt to do.

A POSTAL PROJECT FALLS THROUGH.

that an attempt will be made to depose him from the leadership of the minority in the House of Rage on the amounts to be paid for the transportation of on the amounts to be paid for the transportation of no tions of New-York City, so the project of facilitat-ing the transportation of foreign mails to the in-terior fails through for the present.

notice alleged interviews or misstatements, but as-

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of the opposing Democratic factions on the silver question in Georgia. It is argued therefore that the "sound money" Secretary of the Interior would replace if the free silver ex-Speaker could be defeated for the nomination he expects to receive and undoubtedly will receive in the Democratic caucus. Of course the Republicans would witness a Democratic wrange over that empty honor with entire complacency and without any surprise.

The symptoms of Democratic pugnacity which have already appeared reminded one Western Congressman to-day of a story. He said: "They have got so used to fighting among themselves that they cannot let the present opportunity pass without a scrimmage. They remind me of nothing so much as an old married couple out in one of the Hoosler counties who were noted for their frequent quarrels. By-and-by the old man died, and on the evening after he was buried the widow sat by the window, atparently grief-stricken, and gazed thoughtfully out into the goom for several hours. Finally she was urged to retire to her bedroom for rest and to assuage her sorrow. I can't leave now, she said: "I have been so used to having a quarrel regularly with the old man before going to bed that I can't sleep well without the excitement. I will wait here until the cars begin fighting on the backyard fence." The Speakership nomination is an empty honor, but Democrats wen't allow it to pass without a scrap."

INVESTIGATIONS IN ORDER.

SECRETARY MORTON MAY BE HAULED OVER THE COALS.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER IS PREPARING TO CALL HIM TO ACCOUNT FOR NULLIFYING A LAW

Washington, Nov. 21 .- It is probable that some of the official acts of members of the Administration will be questioned and perhaps officially in-vestigated by the incoming House of Representatives. One of the matters which may be made a subject of inquiry is the action of Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, in refusing to execute the law which requires him to buy and distribute "new and valuable" seeds among the farmers. An appropriation to enable him to do so was made last winter, but he has refused to expend or to execute the law, and many of the Representatives-elect, who represent large numbers of farmers, are exceedingly indignant, especially as a motion to strike out the appropriation received only three votes in the House of Representatives

Representative Baker, of New-Hampshire, who

Mr. Baker wishes me to remind you that in both House and Senate the Committee on Agriculture

crease the revenues and replement the National Treasury is Mr. Apsley, of Massachusetts. In con-

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Postoffice Department

A DENIAL FROM LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD.

as ion of salaries referred to was based on an act of Congress which a former Controller of he Treasury had sustained him in applying to disbursements of salary appropriations. The allegation that any person not living at the time was ever borne on any payroll was utterly untrue.

Washington, Nov. 21.-Hiram Hitchcock, president of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the statement that the Micaragua Canal Construction Company has been reorganized and is now the Nicaragua Company. When the construction company failed in 1891 all work was suspended, but now the Nicaragua Company is making active preparations for resuming work under the contract which the construction company had with the Maritime sound Company.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Christmas Mumber

BEGINS A NEW VOLUME

BRISEIS First chapters of a New Novel by

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THE PARIS OF SOUTH AMERICA RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

> ON SNOW-SHOES TO THE BARREN GROUNDS

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NOTES ON DRESS.

SOME CHARMING FRENCH GOWNS -DRESSING THE HAIR-CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

"The black gowns looked altogether the most chic and distinguished," was milady's verdict after the Horse Show week was over; and certainly the handtinct advantage. Perhaps it was the violent and oftentimes disagreeable contrasts in many of the costumes which made the more sombre garments noticeable; or perhaps it was because they happened to be worn by particularly good-looking wom

Washington, Nov. 21.—In the absence of the Min- at the elbow. A broad green velvet belt, with a Bancroft's History of the United States, the only

feather cates are one of the season's novel-

Ostrich feather cases are one of the season's novel-ties. The feathers are even combined with fur and velvet in some of the newest mantles. On a very handsome and recently imported wrap of black vel-vet embroidered with let, a square yoke, hordered with fur, has a deep fringe of costly black ostrich plumes all around, giving a very broad effect over the shoulders. The edge of the cape is also bordered with fur, the fringe, however, in this instance being if fur tails.

permes all around, ground state the sales bordered the shoulders. The sales of the cape is also bordered with fur, the fringe, however, in this instance being of fir tales.

Nearly every the celebrated ceiffeur, and has her bair "done in some new and presumably becoming and "multies" heads, which quickly lose their exact the celebrated ceiffeur, and has her bair "done in some new and presumably becoming and "multies" heads, which quickly lose their exact the color of the French artist. "Ze ladies here like everything small and neat." In Parls just now everything is pompadour, not crimped after the fashion of last year, but very slightly waved; or, if the face can bear it, quite straight.

"It is essential," said one of the prominent milliners, "in wearing one of Viror's or Rebourg's charming confections that the hair should be bouffants; the hair and the hair should always be con-dered as compenent parts or the same coffeure.

The "little matis from school" have some exceedingly pretty frocks this season. The Marie Louise har by hand has a broad plear teaching from an each to the waist, inid over the loose boins morked to the depth of severa inches on either slice of the pleat to simuoidate a yoke. This smocking also, and a Dreader this of the full purff sleeves for a pain and rather flaring, and is lined with him, forms the collar and belt, Ambrier equal, clicklish pretty frock is of dark may blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dark rays blue aljacon with a broad sailor collar of dar

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

most people who as the prices for their books are glad of even a small disperses for their books are glad of even a small disperses for their books are glad of even a small disperses for their books are glad of even a small disperses for their books are glad of even as these are highly gratified to know that through the good offices of the Tribune they are now enabled to secure that much-coveted work, the Century Disperses for their books of the tribune they are now enabled to secure that much-coveted work, the Century Disperses for their books of the State Book. "Elsie's Trip on Inland Wacture," by Martha Finley, pub. at \$1.25; 54 cts.

2,000 Frank Leslie's Fairy Tales, one of the most instructive and interesting books for child from these figures. The many man, by that the second of the control of the c

COWPERTHWAIT'S San Francisco, Nov. 21.—An the attention of the Fair case have agreed to allow Mrs. Herman December 5, 1895, to prepare and serve their bill of exceptions to the order denying the motion that the probate of the will of September 21, 1894, be declared off the calendar. clared off the calendar.

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50,000 Standard Sets, handsomely bound in English cloth and gold.
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per set. Smiles's Self Help, 4 vols., pub. at \$4; 98 cts. per set. Ruskin's Works, 4 vols., pub. at \$4; 98) per Mysteries of Paris, 3 vols., pub. at \$3; 75 cts. per

set. Grote's History of Greece, 4 vols., pub. at 36; \$2.75 per set. Shakespeare's Complete Works, 7 vols., pub. at

Shakespeare's Complete Works, 1 vols., pub. at \$7; \$1.49 per set.
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols.; Victor Hugo's Les
Miscrables, 5 vols.; Dumus's Monte Cristo, 5
vols.; Conan Doyle's Works, 5 vols., pub. at
\$5; all at 98 cts. per set.
Charles Dickens's Works, 15 vols., fine library
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\$2.98 per set. \$3.98 per set. William Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., pub. at \$10;

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